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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, November 3, 1798.

☞ The Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette is compelled, once more, to call on those in arrears for subscription, to make payment. His former notices not being attended to, he is now under the necessity of informing those who are in arrears for more than one year, that unless payment is made in three weeks from this date, he will put their accounts into the hands of a magistrate and have the most speedy measures pursued for recovery. Those subscribers in Westmoreland county, whose papers are sent by the public post, are informed, that their accounts are lodged with the Post-Master at Greensburgh, to whom they will please make payment.

His grateful thanks are due to those who have been punctual in payment of their subscription, and assures the public that his exertions shall not be wanting to render the Pittsburgh Gazette worthy the attention of every class of citizens.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittsburgh, October 25, 1798.

Real Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, situate in the Town of Greensburgh. Also, two Lots adjoining Written Burgh, in said Town—four Lots of Out Lots agreeable to Town—a Lot in Turtle Town, No. 22. one half of an undivided tract of land containing 4 acres, with the buildings thereon about three quarters of a mile from Greensburgh, 150 acres of land in Allegheny county, in Nicholas's District, No. 101—Any person inclining to purchase any of the above described property, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in Greensburgh. Indisputable title will be given.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

October 18th, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 24th of July last, a Negro Man named Will Peters, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, has remarkable large eyes, particularly one of his eyes, occasioned by the stroke of a stick, and a big toe on one of his feet cut off by the head on and took with him a leather hunting shirt or trousers, and coarse shirt and trowsers. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure the said Negro in any jail, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

CHARLES PRATHER.

Charles Town, Berkley County, Virginia, October 25, 1798.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed to that well known stand in Liberty street in Water street, for many years occupied by Mr. William Morrow. The situation, the convenience of the stabling (well known to all who will be necessary to say any thing more, than that I shall use every exertion to do credit to myself by providing all the luxuries of the season) those who may honor me with their custom.

B. WHITE SALTER.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late firm of BROWN and CO. to come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of December next, after which time all accounts will be taken up—those who neglect this notice may expect to be sued without further directions.

Said Brown and Co. have on hand a handsome assortment of *Dry Goods*, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers, at their store in Market street, a few doors from the sign of the White House.

Pittsburgh, October 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted and those to whom the several sums assessed for the year 1798, by the supervisors of the several townships are required to pay, on or before the first of December next, to the subscribers, will save themselves further trouble.

JOHN FROST, } Supervisors.
JOHN WILSON, }

ALL those indebted to Charles Campbell by bond, note or book account, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the day above mentioned.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the 5th day of November next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, one Tract of Land situate in the Second District of Donation Land No. 1868—also, one other Tract of Land, situate in the Fifth District of Donation Land, No. 1080 Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Henderson at the suit of John and Samuel Cunnon.

One other Tract of Land situate in the Third District of Donation Land, No. 75, containing 500 acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boyd, at the suit of Alexander Henry and James Boggs.

Also, one fourth part of Lot No. 284, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being 19 feet in front on Wood street, and 60 feet back to Lot No. 283, bounded south and north by part of said Lot. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Eichman, at the suit of John Walker for the use of Benjamin Herr.

Also, one Lot in the District, containing 500 acres, known by the name of Old Chikaky Town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph L. Finley at the suit of George Clark, sen. and to be sold by me,

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

October 18, 1798.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the fifth day of November next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, one Tract of Land containing 300 acres, more or less, and a Grist Mill, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of Dunning M'Nair, Jacob Burkhart, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Abdiel M'Clure, at the suit of Daniel Adgate and Co. and to be sold by me,

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

October 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT the first Monday of December next is appointed for my hearing before a Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, in the State of Pennsylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this state providing for the relief of insolvent debtors, having at September term last presented my petition, with a schedule annexed, of all my estate real, personal and mixt, rights and credits, to be assigned for the use of my creditors.

A. SUMRALL.

October 18, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.

IT is said, that the Russian Ambassador, and the English Minister, appear to have great influence on the decisions of the Porte. The first had yesterday a long conference at Giuck-Sou, with the Reis effendi.—The workmen at the arsenal are pushed on with redoubled vigor, for these few days last past, and every thing announces the speedy departure of the greatest part of our naval force.

The effect of the news of the capture of Malta, and the landing of the French at Alexandria, proves, that the national spirit exists among the Turks, in all its force. The effervescence was so great for some days, that the Grand Signior was obliged himself, to attend to the measures of the police. Many Greeks, who very inconsiderately had affected to give a republican education to their children, are about to dismiss the French instructers, whom they had at their houses.

LONDON, August 18.

The British force in Portugal is to be kept up, and a new Commander in Chief sent out to replace General Stewart, who some time ago came home on account of his health.

Captain Retalick is gone up the Mediterranean as Captain of the Portuguese Admiral's ship, in order to teach the Portuguese the British signals. They consist of five sail of the line, and are gone to reinforce Admiral Nelson.

Admiral Lord Bridport, in the Royal George, with the Glory and Impetueux, sailed from Torbay on Tuesday to resume the command of the channel fleet.

The Dutch fleet in the Texel, which is nearly ready for sea, consists of twenty five ships, from 50 to 76 guns each. and 13 stout frigates. Admiral Duncan has, no doubt, by this time resumed the command of the British fleet of that port, with a respectable reinforcement.

August 23.

Another auxiliary squadron of Russian ships, consisting of five sail of the line and two frigates, arrived at the Nore yesterday.

The King of Naples appears to be pointed out in the French papers as the next victim.

August 31.

A French paper of the 26th instant, entitled Le Clef du Cabinet, received in town yesterday, has the following important detail, which we can say obtains very general belief in the highest and best informed circles.

The article is dated from Frankfort, and states.

That by advices from Trieste, and likewise from another part in Italy, an account had been received of an action having taken place between the English and French fleets in the Mediterranean. The circumstances which are particularly detailed, are as follow:

On the 17th Messidor (July 5th) the hostile fleets met in the morning. A very close and warm engagement ensued, which lasted the whole day, and ended at night without victory having been declared on either side. The two following days, the 6th and 7th of July, were calm, and the fleets lay in sight repairing their damages. On the 8th, the English fleet being favored by an easterly wind, succeeded in cutting off eight French ships of the line, with which a very close and desperate action immediately took place. It ended, however, by a victory declaring in favor of the British, the whole eight ships being taken or sunk.

"The action was extremely bloody on both sides, the crew of the L'Orient (Buonaparte's ship) having been repeatedly re-inforced by draughts from other ships which were not so closely engaged. The L'Orient at last sunk, as well as Sir H. Nelson's ship, the Vanguard. The British Admiral, who was badly wounded, was removed on board the Culloden, where he had the satisfaction of receiving Buonaparte and his whole staff-major, about two hours before he (Sir Horatio) died of his wounds."

Such is the detail of this article in Le Clef du Cabinet, to which, as we have already observed, great credit is attached here, and which seems to be too circumstantial to be wholly the fiction of a French editor, for which he would be liable to pay the forfeit of his life. We leave it to our readers, however, to form their own opinions and conclusions.

The article likewise states the English force very correctly—twelve 74 gun ships, one 64, and a 50, besides frigates.

We yesterday evening received, by express, Paris papers to the 29 instant.

The Parisians have at length received intelligence of the arrival of Buonaparte at Alexandria. No official information of this fact has yet been published, nor are any additional circumstances known at Paris respecting the destination of the expedition. An article in a Frankfort paper copied into L'Echo de la Republique Francoise of the 28th inst. contains an account of seven ships of the line, seven frigates and a brig, part of Admiral Nelson's squadron, having from the course the admiral steered, reached Alexandria on the 28th June, ten days before the squadron of Buonaparte arrived at that port, and not meeting with the French fleet there, having put to sea. This intelligence is stated in a letter from Constantinople, and is said to have been brought there by an Imperial vessel which left Alexandria on the 30th June, and which was the bearer of official dispatches on the subject.

This intelligence, we understand, is confirmed by dispatches which have been received by the East India company. The Imperial vessel which brought it, sailed from Alexandria on the 30th of June, and afterwards saw the same English squadron bearing towards Canada,

The negociation at Rastadt, seems drawing to a close, but the issue is doubtful, as there seems to be a strong suspicion and distrust of the views entertained by the different parties; and every thing wears the appearance of hostility both on the side of Austria and France. If war should be renewed, its consequences, in all probability, will have an important effect on the distracted and disjointed state of continental politics. In the old government of Europe there is much desire of innovation, which bad success will increase—In the new acquisition of France there is the highest degree of factious discontent, which a turn of affairs unfavorable to her arms would render extremely embarrassing. Some decisive event, therefore, will be in consequence of renewed hostilities, yet it is to be feared that the energy which the new men of France have displayed will be attended with the same success which they have hitherto experienced. The feeble statesmen with whom they now contend are more than a century behind the age and the occasion. They proceed in the beaten tract of office politic exploded tactics, as if a campaign could pass over merely with the siege of a town, or a few skirmishes and counter marches. They are totally destitute of the vigor requisite for the contest which they are desirous to wage. They forget that they cannot go to war and then make peace which will leave matters nearly in statu quo. If they do renew the war they must exert efforts and display a vigor to which they have yet evinced no capacity or their tottering empire must inevitably perish,

From a Paris paper of September 3. under the head of Philadelphia, 12th July.

Although France "has a numerous party in the House of Representatives," (the French Editor has these last words in Italics) there is every reason to believe, that the American nation, with a very few exceptions, is determined to support its independence with vigor.

The Americans have already taken a French cruiser. Here follows the relation of the first capture by Captain Decatur.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, October 12.

We learn by Captain Tufton, four days from Halifax, that on the 3d or 4th instant, two vessels arrived there from the straits, which had fell in with the British frigate Andromache, on the 30th of August—solicited to be convoyed, but was informed, that she was proceeding express from admiral Nelson's fleet for England, with intelligence of an engagement with the Toulon armada, in which the British had been victorious.

The intelligence was accredited at Halifax—and is stated as true in several letters from the first characters in Nova Scotia. The silence of our Lisbon accounts on this subject, may not be an invalidation of the news.

OFFICIAL.

TRENTON, October 17.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Walsh at Barcelona, was received this day by the Secretary of State, in a letter from Col. Humphreys, dated at Madrid the 31st of August.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dennis Walsh, at Barcelona, dated August 25, 1798.

An Ottoman Captain arrived yesterday, in 34 days from the island of Idra in the Morea, brings advice of General Buonaparte's having landed after a short and fruitless opposition on the part of the inhabitants, at Alexandria in Egypt. This news was received at Idra by a vessel from Alexandria. I can answer for the Captain's having made the report, and the truth of its purport is believed by the best informed people here. The Ottoman adds, that several vessels had arrived at Idra from Alexandria, all concurring in the French having landed in the latter place. They met with the English fleet, 23 sail of the line and 7 frigates, in the channel between the island of Rhodes and Alexandria, steering for the French fleet. It would appear that the landing took place about the 8th or 10th of July."

NEW-YORK, October 15.

By the ship Argus, Capt. Ward, in 46 days from Bourdeaux.

Having been successful in the receipt of French papers up to the 12th of September, we shall be able to give many interesting articles. Capt. Ward, who is a well informed man, has communicated the following, on which the most implicit reliance may be placed:

Copious extracts from the papers to morrow.

Capt. Ward informs us, that the three frigates, which had landed 1,100 men in Ireland, had returned, and put into Boudeaux on their way to Rochfort, from whence they sailed—they were under command of Savory. Two other divisions, one from Dunkirk, and the other from Brest, had sailed on the same business, but it was not known whether they had succeeded.

Savory's division, besides the 1100 men, landed 4,000 stands of arms, with a number of pieces of cannon, and 4000 complete dresses for troops. This news was communicated to Capt. Ward by the Commandant (Savory) who had on board an English pi-

quet-guard, which they had taken by surprize, and a number of horfes, &c. a present from an Irish bishop, for the ranfom of his fon, whom they had alfo taken.

Capt. Ward informs us alfo, that the noted Dr. Logan, who fome time fince left Philadelphia, is on board the ship Perfeverence, of New-York, bound to Philadelphia. It is faid he is the bearer of Triplicates of the French minister's propofitions to this government. It is hoped this Logan's embaffy has been *for good purpofes!*

In a Paris paper of the 28th of Auguft, we find the following article—We leave it to our readers to make their own comments:

Paris, Auguft 28—No 253.

"The American envoy, of whom we have fpoken in our number of 251, and in which he is defignated by the letters L—n, is a *Dr. Logan*—He is not *directly* envoy of the United States, as we have given to underftand; but, is only envoy of thofe of the United States, who are *avowedly in the intereft of France*. Dr. Logan has paffports figned by the Vice Prefident, Jefferson, and Judge M'Kean—He is alfo bearer of letters from Mr Jefferson for Merlin, Prefident of the Directory, and Talleyrand Perigord.

The embargo on American veffels was raifed the 1ft of September.

A Paris paper of Auguft 31, five days later than that by the way of Ireland fays, "all the German papers are compelled to retract what they faid of the pretended action between Buonaparte and Nelson; and to acknowledge that the former is arrived at Alexandria, and the latter entered into the Road of Syracufe.

AUTHENTIC.

The following extract of a letter is from a well informed and patriotic American in Europe, whofe ftation enables him to judge correctly of the French Government.

"****, Auguft 4, 1797.

"My Dear Sir,

"Although the policy of the Directory towards our country has not yet fucceeded according to their hopes, they are by no means difcouraged; on the contrary, they will practice new arts, againft which it is more difficult to guard ourfelves, than againft their arms. Every arrival from the United States brings us a long lift of voluntary affociations and contributions for the public defence—thefe are precious proofs of the patriotifm and good fenfe of the people, and fhew that the country may be faved if the government is true to its truft. But I confefs to you, I fee with infinite uneafinefs the deadly oppofition that ftill continues in the Houfe of Repreferitatives, to every meafure which is calculated to ward off ruin; and this uneafinefs is by no means mitigated by feeing the new elections in New-York ftate. It is from within that the people muft defend their property and their lives; to fupport the Executive adminiftration, if they do not purge the legiflature of thofe foolifh or pufillanimous men, who would betray the country into the hands of its enemies. On this fide the Atlantic, the American elections are critically marked as the firft evidences of public opinion, and it is forefeen here, that unleft the elections in other ftates are much better than thofe of New-York, our government muft fall, and our country, like the Republics of Europe, muft be delivered up to the Rumbolds, the Talleyrands, and the Merlins of France.

"I am glad to learn that you have more confidence in our affairs, but I cannot think the danger is materially diminifhed. You may rely upon my information that the Directory and their ageurs know perfectly well, how to fhape their conduct agreeably to the prefent ftate of things—they have played this game with fuccefs among the people of almoft every nation; they fee their error in managing the United States, and will rectify it without delay—you will foon read in your newfpapers, that the French government has no difpofition to injure the United States; they will be reprefented as full of moderation, equity, affection, and even repentance, for the inconveniencies they have occafioned—and thofe artifices, which devils themfelves practice towards thofe they mean to deftroy, will amufe and deceive fome of the firmeft patriots of our country."

The Emperor of Ruffia, Captain Burgefs was informed at Peterfburgh, had an army of 400,000 men on foot, and his navy was completely manned and equipped. His Majefty had publicly declared, that the infults and injuries of the French were no longer to be tolerated.

Thefe accounts corroborate thofe of a new coalition forming againft France.

To the politenefs of General Pinckney, we are indebted for a file of French papers as late as the 12th of Auguft, from which we extract the following infidious decree, the dark tendency of which our readers are too enlightened not to be fenfible of, and too honeft not to abhor. This fyren fong, intended as a lullaby to Americans is figned by no lefs than Merlin of privateering memory, who laft year when miniftor of juftice, was the fource whence iffued all thofe piratical opinions which organized and fanctioned the moft unbounded depredation on our defencelefs commerce by myriads of French free-booters in many of which he was known to be intereffed.

From the Journal de Bourdeaux, dated Auguft 8th, 1798.

Arrete of the Executive Directory.

The Executive Directory, hearing the report of the Minifter of Marine and of the Colonies, confidering that the news recently arrived from the French Colonies and from the Continent of America, leaving no doubt but that the French, or foirdifant French corfairs, have broken the laws of the republic on their cruize and on their captures: Confidering that ftrangers and pirates have abufed the latitude given at Cayenne and the Antilles, to the armaments in courfe or in war and merchandize to cover with the French flag their exactions and the violations of the refpect due to the rights of nations, as well as to the perfons and property of allies and of neutrals.

ARRETS:

A. 1. For the future there fhall not be delivered in the French Colonies of America any letters of marque, authorizations or permiffions to arm whether in courfe or in war and merchandize, but by the particular agents of the Executive Directory themfelves, who fhall not delegate this right to any one, and ought not to make ufe of it but in favor of thofe fit owners whofe principles and property are well known to them, and fhall befides be obliged to conform in every refpect to the laws on cruizers and their prizes, and efpecially to that of the 1ft of October 1793, O. S.

2. All the letters of marque, authorizations, or permiffions granted in the Colonies of America, by the particular agents of the Executive Directory, or all other agents civil and military under their orders, to arm in courfe or in war and merchandize, fhall be confidered as null and void after the thirtieth, which fhall follow the publication of the prefent arrete in the faid Colonies.

3. Every agent or every one delegated in general or fpecial to judge of the validity of prizes made by the French cruifers, and who fhall be fufpected to have any intereft, direct or indirect in the armaments in courfe or in war, and merchandize, fhall be immediately recalled.

4. The particular agents of the Executive Directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo and Guadaloupe, fhall watch carefully that the treaties, and property of neutral and allied veffels be fcrupulously respected, and in no cafe can they act with their cargoes but to the full and entire fatisfaction of the contending parties.

5. The faid commandant agents of the Executive Directory, the Commiffaries of all veffels of the Republic, the Conful, Vice-Confuls and Others, invefted with powers to this effect, fhall cauſe to be arrefted and punifhed, all thofe who fhall infringe the difpofitions of the prefent arrete, which fhall be printed in the Bulletin of the Laws, and with the execution of which the Minifter of Exterior Relations and of the Marine and Colonies are charged.

(Signed) MERLIN, Prefident,
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Decree of the 29th Thermidor, An. VI (Auguft 16.)

The Executive Directory, confidering the hoftile manifeftations of the government of the United States, which has put a temporary embargo on their veffels it is to be hoped, that unlefs delivered up to the paffions of the Britifh Cabinet, this government, faithful to the intereft of the American nation, will take meafures analogous to the pacific difpofitions of the French government, as foon as it receives a confirmation of them; and wifhing to purfue the friendly and fraternal habits of France towards a people whofe liberty fhe has defended.

Decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The embargo put on American veffels fhall be immediately taken off.

2. The Minifter of Marine and of the Colonies is charged with the execution of the prefent decree, which fhall not be printed.

MERLIN, Prefident,
AUBUSON, Sec. Gen. par interim.

HALIFAX, September 26.

On Tuefday laft, in the forenoon, the atmofphere appeared thick—the fky louring—and every thing gave tokens of an approaching gale. The wind nearly fouth, about noon began to freſhen into a heavy breeze, and backened towards the eaftern board to about S. E. Between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. a fmart fhower of rain paſſed over, which feemed to have given additional force to the wind. The veffels in the harbour prepared to ſuſtain it by ſtriking their top-gallant-maſts, yards, and ſending down their beſt anchors, and exerting every effort which might enable them to withſtand its fury, which by this time produced a conſiderable ſwell in the road. The firſt ſhip which began to drive, notwithſtanding all their neceſſary precautions, was the Penelope, an American veſſel, acquitted but a few days before by the admiralty—ſhe ſell athwart the bows of a Dutch veſſel, recently brought in for examination; the Dane's bowſprit carried away the Penelope's mizen-maſt—the latter then got clear; and ſoon after was driven up towards the navy-yard. The gale now encreaſed to a moſt tremendous violence—veered from the eaſtward, and blew directly up the harbour—The moon which occaſionally broke through the clouds, diſcloſed a proſpect which baffles all deſcription—ſhips driving before the hurricane nearly on their beem ends—others actually upſet—many with their maſts torn by the board—whirves and ſtores filled with valuable merchandize, duſhed into atoms, and in ſhort one continued ſcene of devaſtation and ruin, the whole length of the town, from the king's lumber wharf, to the navy-yard.

The brig Betſey, nearly ready to ſail for London, with a valuable cargo of ſugars, &c. drove from the Long Wharf, together with the ſhip Liberty (a large re-taken American veſſel that had juſt landed her cargo) the head of the Liberty was towards the town—in her paſſage up the harbour, ſhe ran foul of and dragged many other veſſels adrift, which might otherwiſe have ſuſtained the tempeſt without much injury. The ſhip Matilda (belonging to Mr. J. Anderſon) and a coaſting ſloop were completely upſet—a ſchooner belonging to Meſſrs. Tryon, drove from their wharf, and forced a paſſage through the next wharf, nearly 50 feet from its head!—The ſtores occupied by Meſſrs. Lewiſon, on Anthon and Kidbon's wharves, were beaten down by a brig which drove upon Tremain's wharf—and ſugar, rice, &c. &c. to a conſiderable amount entirely deſtroyed. To attempt a detail of the damage ſuſtained would be abſolutely impoſſible, at preſent, or even to conjecture its amount—Many thouſands will be expended, and much time elapſe, before the front of the town will regain its appearance anterior to this deſtructive tornado.

On the morning following, the harbour exhibited an appearance truly melancholy—ſcarcely a ſingle veſſel continued at her ride, except the king's ſhips, the Pallas and the Eol Marte—the Matilda lying nearly bottom upwards on the beach leading to the navy-yard—the ſloop before mentioned a little diſtance from her—the ſhips Penelope, Liberty, a tranſport and a ſchooner commanded by Captain Ehnilie, were driven quite up to the walls of the dock-yard—above it, high on the beach near the navy hoſpital, lay two of the veſſels lately ſent in by the Prevoyante—on the Dartmouth ſide, at the entrance of the Narrows, a large ſhip laden with cocoa and tobacco, lately ſent in by the Lyon, lay ſunged a little further down the harbour, a Dutch ſhip with a cargo of ſugars, &c. the Amy tranſport, and the brig Betſey, were ſtranded.—The veſſels are now unlading, and it is thought will be fitted, as will probably the whole of their reſpective cargoes—One brig, the William, laden with ſugar and molaſſes, prize to the Prevoyante, went on ſhore near what is called the Black Rock—was entirely daſhed in pieces, and the whole cargo loſt—on board the latter, periſhed an unfortunate young gentleman (Mr. Sutherland) belonging to the Prevoyante; but we are happy to learn, that amidſt all this tumult and deſtruction, but few lives were loſt.

By veſſels arrived ſince the gale, from Shelburne, &c we learn its effects have been ſeverely felt at that place, and in fact, quite along the coaſt.

His majeſty's ſhip Aſia, which yeſterday returned from a cruiſe, met the ſtorm near George's Banks—but fortunately weathered it without much damage—as did the Hind frigate and the Vixen brig, which were ſpoken with by Captain Murray the day following.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

Extract of a letter from S. Bourne, Eſq. Conſul General of the United States at Amſterdam, dated July 20, 1798, to the Secretary of State.

"Prior to the departure of the laſt American veſſel in our port, I beg leave to incloſe you a tranſcript from a Dutch gazette of this day, containing a late arrette of the Emperor of Ruſſia relative to French property.

The Tranſcript above referred to.

"His Ruſſian majeſty has, according to official account, given the following law, under date of 11th June:

"Being informed that the French have [illegible] chment on all veſſels loaded with goods, even having in neutral ports; conſequence of which, we order, that in [illegible] ports an attachment will be laid on French merchandizes, without taking notice in what veſſels they may be loaded whom the ſaid merchandizes belong."

Upon which Mr. Bourne remarks "the arrete of the French government has given riſe to the above order, and to which it refers, he does not recollect to have ſeen; but that the tranſcript ſeems to bear the marks of authenticity."

The following is the letter which Mr. Gerry received from TALLEYRAND PERIGORD, before his departure from Paris.

Paris, 4to Thermidor (July 22.)

Pleaſe ſir, to permit me to lay particular ſtreſs on the two laſt paragraphs of your anſwer of the 23d inſtant to my letter of the 24th Meſſidor. Early as it may be to rectify the preceding ones, to attempt it would be returning to no purpoſe into the circle of digreſſions. It is but natural that I ſhould feel what, under exiſting circumſtances, you imagine yourſelf owe to your government; and this conſideration would alone ſuffice to ſtop me, if I ſet leſs value on the attainment of a conciliation.

You again obſerve to me, that the government of the United States has invariably been diſpoſed to ſettle by arbitration the differences that ſubſiſt between the two republics.—This new aſſurance, at a moment when it holds out the appearance of hoſtilities, cannot but moderate them effects; but let a ſincere, loyal, and truly friendly ſtep ſpecially remove the cauſe of diſſenſion. Though they are far from being very prominent in the addreſſes that have been preſented to him from the different parts of the United States, it is a pleaſure to me to diſcover in theſe expreſſions nothing but political expediency.

I do not, however, augur leſs favorably of the real intentions which you profeſs in its name, and I would not have requeſted you to guarantee the firſt proof which it ſhall be willing to give of theſe intentions, if the executive directory, that was ready to receive you, had not adopted a fixed reſolution in that reſpect. A negociation may be renewed at Paris, where Pinckney and you experienced nothing but tokens of friendſhip, and where a ſolemn and honorable reception ſhall always await an envoy who poſſeſſes your good qualities.

I am ignorant, moreover, Sir, why you ſhould ſay that it is neceſſary to keep it from this negociation every perſonal object, to attend to a loan, and every explanation reſpecting the ſpeech delivered by the Preſident. Do but take the trouble to peruſe the propoſitions which I tranſmitted to you on the 15th of June, and which contain all the ideas of the French government, and you cannot diſcover a word in them that juſtifies your returning to thoſe two queſtions. An odious intrigue had got hold of the dignity of the nation; the dignity of the government could not brook the interference, nor would it ſuffer the ſanctity of its vows to be degraded by ſuch an application.

As to the preliminary meaſures which you have ſuggeſted Sir, the government is already anticipated your wiſhes—information which they have lately received, acquaints them, it is true, that acts of violence have been committed againſt the commerce and the citizens of the United States, in the Antilles, and on the coaſt.—Do them but juſtice to believe that they need only to be informed of the fact, in order to diſavow all the proceedings that were contrary to the laws of the republic, and to its decrees. Theſe grievances are about to be redreſſed, and orders are going out to the iſlands, to reduce every thing to the ſtate it was in, till the moment arrives when a friendly arrangement between France and the United States ſhall have reſpectively re-eſtabliſhed the two countries in the enjoyment of their treaties.

This moment Sir, cannot arrive too ſoon. I cannot ceaſe to regret that you have been ſo reluctant to forward it, convinced as I always am, that you enjoyed full powers to that effect.

Accept my beſt wiſhes for your happy voyage, and the aſſurance of my perfect conſideration.

C. M. TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, executors to the eſtate of John Metzgar, deceaſed, will attend at John Wilkins, Eſq's Office, in Pittſburgh, on the 20th, 21ſt, 22d and 23d days of November next, to receive and ſettle the accounts of the ſaid John Metzgar. Therefore, any perſon having any demands or ſettlement to make with ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to attend at the aforeſaid place and days.

The deed of the ſaid John Metzgar, Eſq. deceaſed, is in the hands of John Wilkins, Eſq—any perſons who have ſeen ſame to make thereon are requeſted to [illegible] —all judgements found due on ſaid deeds will be put in full force immediately after the 23d day of November next.

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.
JOHN METZGAR.

Pittſburgh, October